

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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CHASE WILLIAMS, et al.,

USDC SDNY  
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Plaintiffs,

20-cv-2809 (LAK)

-against-

BLOCK ONE, et al.,

Defendants.

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CRYPTO ASSETS OPPORTUNITY FUND, LLC, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

20-cv-3829 (LAK)

-against-

BLOCK ONE, et al.,

Defendants.

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### **MEMORANDUM OPINION**

Appearances:

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LEWIS A. KAPLAN, *District Judge*.

This case is before the court on Lead Plaintiff Crypto Assets Opportunity Fund LLC's ("CAOF" or "Lead Plaintiff") motions for final approval of a class action settlement<sup>1</sup> and attorneys' fees.<sup>2</sup> Lead Plaintiff moves the Court to appoint Lead Plaintiff as class representative and Grant & Eisenhofer P.A. as class counsel,<sup>3</sup> to certify the proposed class, to approve a \$27.5 million settlement and the proposed plan of allocation, and to award fees in the amount of approximately \$5.5 million plus costs to Grant & Eisenhofer P.A. and costs to Lead Plaintiff.<sup>4</sup> For the reasons stated below, both motions are denied.

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<sup>1</sup>

Dkt. 118. All docket citations are to 20-cv-2809 (LAK) unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>2</sup>

Dkt. 122.

<sup>3</sup>

Dkt. 118.

<sup>4</sup>

Dkt. 122.

### ***Facts***

#### *Background*

This class action is at the intersection of the federal securities laws and blockchain technology. We begin with some essential background.

The SEC has described blockchain technology as “an electronic distributed ledger list of entries – much like a stock ledger – that is maintained by various participants in a network of computers . . . .”<sup>5</sup> Each of these computers is a node in the network which “use[s] cryptography to process and verify transactions on the ledger . . . .”<sup>6</sup> In general, the first node to identify the cryptographic hash<sup>7</sup> corresponding with a proposed transaction verifies that transaction and adds it to the public ledger, *i.e.*, as a block on the virtual chain. Once one or more nodes has validated a transaction, the original parties to that transaction no longer may rescind their deal. But it is not until the other nodes on the network have accepted the verified transaction and added their own new blocks on top of it that the transaction becomes part of the blockchain’s ledger. Blockchain technology thus allows investors to buy and sell so-called crypto assets, cryptocurrencies, in an anonymous, decentralized environment.<sup>8</sup> And the problem before the Court is a product of the anonymity of that

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*Investor Bulletin: Initial Coin Offerings*, U.S. SEC. & EXCH. COMM’N., [https://www.sec.gov/oiea/investor-alerts-and-bulletins/ib\\_coinofferings](https://www.sec.gov/oiea/investor-alerts-and-bulletins/ib_coinofferings) (last visited July 27, 2022).

<sup>6</sup>

*Id.*

<sup>7</sup>

A cryptographic hash is the unique string of letters and numbers produced by an algorithm applied to a set of inputs. In the blockchain context, these inputs are derived from the proposed transaction. See Jake Frankenfield, *Hash*, INVESTOPEDIA, <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/h/hash.asp> (last visited July 27, 2022); *see also Strike 3 Holdings, LLC v. Doe*, No. 3:21-cv-106 (VLB), 2021 WL 6932974, at \*1 n.1 (D. Conn. Feb. 18, 2021).

environment.

Lead Plaintiff represents a conditionally certified class of persons who purchased ERC-20 and EOS tokens – two related digital assets – over a period of about two years. Some of those class members are in the United States. Others are not. Some of those transactions were subject to the securities laws of the United States. Others were not. Yet Lead Plaintiff – whose purchases fell into both categories – has entered into an agreement to settle the case on behalf of the entire class, with every class member to receive the same consideration per unit purchased, regardless of whether the purchase was subject to the securities laws of the United States. The question now presented is whether the Court should approve the settlement, which ultimately turns on whether plaintiff has established that it adequately represented the interests of absent class members. This in turn depends upon whether the proportion of the plaintiff's purchases that were subject to the federal securities laws is the same as, or representative of, the proportion of such purchases by absent class members. For if Lead Plaintiff's proportion of purchases covered by the securities laws was lower than the proportion of such purchases by other class members, plaintiff could have had a financial interest in accepting a settlement at a price lower than the price that would have been demanded by adequately represented absent class members.

#### *Lead Plaintiff's Allegations*

The story told in the Consolidated Amended Complaint (the "CAC") begins with Block.one's effort to finance its development of software called EOS.IO which ultimately came to

support the EOS Blockchain.<sup>9</sup>

Brock Pierce, Brendan Blumer, and Daniel Larimer founded Block.one in early 2017.<sup>10</sup>

In public statements including a white paper published June 5, 2017, Block.one and its founders promised to develop a software program called EOS.IO which would enable the creation of novel EOS blockchain technologies.<sup>11</sup> Like the better known Bitcoin and Ethereum blockchains, the proposed EOS blockchains would record cryptographically-verified digital transactions on a public ledger. Block.one represented that any EOS blockchain would be especially decentralized; whereas the Bitcoin and Ethereum networks “were dominated by fewer than ten large mining entities,”<sup>12</sup> Block.one’s white paper stated that any EOS blockchain would be governed by 21 mining entities – called producers – elected by the token holders and 15 of 21 producers would be required to confirm each of the network’s transactions.<sup>13</sup> This framework, according to Block.one, would enable EOS “ultimately [to] scale to millions of transactions per second, eliminate[] user fees, and allow[] for quick and easy deployment and maintenance of decentralized applications[] in the context of a

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<sup>9</sup>

CAC ¶ 3.

<sup>10</sup>

*Id.* ¶ 2.

<sup>11</sup>

*Id.* ¶ 3; see also *In re Matter of Block.one, Respondent*, Securities Act Rel. No. 10714, 2019 WL 4793292, at \*1 (SEC Sept. 30, 2019) [hereinafter “Cease and Desist”].

<sup>12</sup>

*Id.* ¶ 124.

Bitcoin and Ethereum miners or mining entities are analogous to EOS producers and similar to nodes in a blockchain network, *i.e.*, they are computers capable of performing complex mathematical calculations to produce tokens and/or verify transactions.

<sup>13</sup>

*Id.*; see also CAC ¶¶ 7-8.

governed blockchain.”<sup>14</sup>

Block.one commenced a so-called initial coin offering (“ICO”) to fund the project. From June 26, 2017 to June 1, 2018, it sold ERC-20 tokens<sup>15</sup> to investors with the expectation that they later could be exchanged for EOS tokens produced on the forthcoming EOS blockchain or blockchains.<sup>16</sup> Block.one accepted approximately 7.12 million ether<sup>17</sup> worth \$4.1 billion in exchange for 900 million ERC-20 tokens in the ICO.<sup>18</sup> These sales were made through an automated process called a “smart contract.”<sup>19</sup>

The Amended Complaint describes efforts by Block.one to keep its ICO sales beyond the reach of the federal securities laws. Investors were required to enter into a token purchase

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<sup>14</sup>

CAC ¶ 7.

<sup>15</sup>

“ERC-20 is not itself a crypto-asset but rather a platform for the creation of new tokens. ERC-20 allows for the creation of customizable tokens that operate on the Ethereum blockchain. . . . Since ERC-20 tokens rely on an existing blockchain and underlying technical architecture, new tokens can be created quickly by users with minimal technical expertise.” *In re Bibox Grp. Holdings Ltd. Sec. Litig.*, 534 F. Supp. 3d 326, 330 (S.D.N.Y. 2021), *reconsideration denied in part sub nom. In re Bibox Grp. Holdings Ltd. Sec. Litig.*, No. 20-cv-2807 (DLC), 2021 WL 2188177 (S.D.N.Y. May 28, 2021).

<sup>16</sup>

Defendants intended for EOS tokens to be produced by third parties through a future EOS blockchain or blockchains built on the EOS.IO platform. *See* Token Purchase Agreement (Dkt. 87-4) at Ex. A. Similar to the process for verifying transactions, token production is done through the labor-intensive completion of cryptographic hash functions.

<sup>17</sup>

Ether or ETH is the digital currency associated with the Ethereum blockchain. Jake Frankenstein, *Ether (ETH)*, INVESTOPEDIA, <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/ether-cryptocurrency.asp> (last visited July 27, 2022).

<sup>18</sup>

CAC ¶ 78.

<sup>19</sup>

Smart contracts “are programs that verify and enforce the negotiation or performance of binary contracts” and “thus are self-executing and self-enforcing, making the transactions more secure and less costly.” *Id.* ¶ 44.

agreement (“TPA”) which *inter alia* declared that

“[s]ales of EOS [t]okens and EOS [t]okens themselves are not securities . . . [and p]urchases and sales of EOS [t]okens are not subject to the protections of any laws governing those types of financial instruments. This [a]greement and all other documents referred to in this [a]greement including the [w]hite [p]aper do not constitute a prospectus or offering document, and are not an offer to sell, nor the solicitation of an offer to buy an investment.”<sup>20</sup>

Block.one never registered its sale of ERC-20 tokens with the SEC.<sup>21</sup>

Block.one attempted also to prevent purchases by investors in the United States. The TPA purportedly barred direct purchases of ERC-20 by U.S. persons in the ICO.<sup>22</sup> But this prohibition was easily circumvented. Indeed, in 2019 the SEC found that “a portion” of the capital acquired by Block.one in the ICO “was raised from U.S. persons.”<sup>23</sup> This perhaps is unsurprising given Block.one’s efforts to promote EOS in the U.S. market, which included appearances at blockchain conferences in U.S. cities, the display of an EOS advertisement on a billboard in Times Square, and various posts on social media and in fora popular with U.S. cryptocurrency investors.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>20</sup>

*Id.* ¶ 117.

<sup>21</sup>

*Id.* ¶¶ 9, 77 (quoting Cease and Desist at \*1).

<sup>22</sup>

TPA (Dkt. 87-4) §§ 2.2 (“The EOS Tokens are not being offered to U.S. persons.”), 5.1 (imposing a representation and warranty on each party to the transaction that “Buyer is not a U.S. person”).

<sup>23</sup>

Cease and Desist at \*2.

<sup>24</sup>

CAC ¶¶ 51, 96, 104, 113.

Moreover, the ERC-20 tokens were available for resale without restriction immediately following the ICO, including on cryptocurrency exchanges based in the United States including Coinbase, Poloniex, and Kraken.<sup>25</sup>

The ICO closed on June 1, 2018 at which point the ERC-20 tokens became “fixed and nontransferable.”<sup>26</sup> When the EOS Blockchain – the first blockchain built on the EOS.IO platform – was launched by third parties, ERC-20 tokens purchased in the ICO or on the secondary market became eligible to be traded in for EOS tokens via a smart contract.<sup>27</sup>

Lead Plaintiff asserts that the ERC-20 tokens were securities. If true, and if the ICO was not subject to an exception, Block.one violated the law by failing to register its ICO. Lead Plaintiff alleges also that certain public statements and omissions by Defendants were materially false and misleading. Principal among these were promises by Defendants that the EOS blockchain would be decentralized.<sup>28</sup> Lead Plaintiff claims also that the individual defendants inappropriately pocketed money raised in the ICO for themselves.<sup>29</sup>

The CAC alleges that Block.one and Brendan Blumer, Daniel Larimer, Ian Grigg, and Brock Pierce (the “Individual Defendants” and, together with Block.one, “Defendants”) violated the securities laws by failing to register securities with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”)

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<sup>25</sup>

*Id.* ¶ 10.

<sup>26</sup>

Cease and Desist at \*3; *see also* CAC ¶¶ 46-47.

<sup>27</sup>

Cease and Desist at \*3.

<sup>28</sup>

CAC ¶¶ 122-43, 149-72.

<sup>29</sup>

*Id.* ¶¶ 144-48.

as required by Sections 5 and 12(a)(1) of the Securities Act of 1933 and making false and misleading statements to investors prohibited by Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, Section 10(b)(5) of the Exchange Act, and Rule 10b-5.<sup>30</sup>

*The Motion to Dismiss and the Proposed Settlement*

Defendants Block.one, Larimer, and Pierce moved to dismiss the Amended Complaint on November 2, 2020.<sup>31</sup> While the motion was pending, Lead Plaintiff and settling defendants Block.one, Blumer, Larimer, and Pierce informed the Court of a proposed class action settlement and moved the Court to certify conditionally the proposed class, approve the manner and form of giving notice of the proposed settlement to the proposed class, and set a hearing date for its approval.<sup>32</sup> The proposed settlement provides for Block.one to make a cash payment of \$27.5 million in exchange for, in sum and substance, a release of all claims that were, could have been, or could in the future be asserted which concern, arise out of, or relate to the allegations made in this action.<sup>33</sup>

The Court granted the unopposed motion for conditional certification and approval of

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<sup>30</sup>

CAC ¶ 234-294. Plaintiffs allege also that Individual Defendants are liable for Block.one's alleged violations of §§ 5, 12(a)(1) and 12(a)(2) by virtue of § 15 of the Securities Act, *id.* ¶¶ 259-69, and for its § 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 violations under § 20(a) of the Exchange Act, *id.* ¶¶ 283-94.

<sup>31</sup>

*See* Motion to Dismiss (Dkt. 85). Blumer did not join the motion. There is no proof of service on Grigg, who is said to reside in Hong Kong, and he has not appeared in the action.

<sup>32</sup>

*See* Dkt. 110.

<sup>33</sup>

Stipulation of Settlement (Dkt. 112-1) ¶ 1.42 (defining "Settlement Class's Released Claims") and Ex. A-1 at 7 (noting the cash payment amount).

notice to class members and scheduled a fairness hearing (the “Conditional Order”).<sup>34</sup> The Settlement Class consists of “all persons or entities who, directly or indirectly through an intermediary, purchased or otherwise acquired ERC-20 [t]okens and/or EOS [t]okens at any time during the period of June 26, 2017 through May 18, 2020, inclusive” and excludes “(i) Defendants; (ii) the present or former executive officers or members of the Board of Directors of Block.one; (iii) the immediate family members . . . of any excluded person; (iv) any entity in which any Defendant has, or had during the Class Period, a controlling interest; and (v) any affiliate of Block.one.”<sup>35</sup> It denied the motion to dismiss without prejudice to renewal if the proposed settlement were not approved.<sup>36</sup>

*Notice and Claims Administration*

The Conditional Order appointed an administrator (“Epiq”) to supervise the notice procedure and, assuming settlement approval, process claims.<sup>37</sup> Epiq was unable to contact class members in the first instance because Defendants “[did] not keep records of the token purchases,” and Epiq was “[un]able to procure a list from any other source, such as the exchanges on which the ERC-20 and EOS Tokens traded.”<sup>38</sup> Instead, Epiq attempted to notify class members through “a broad marketing campaign targeted at online forums and publications designed to reach as many potential

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<sup>34</sup>

*See* Dkt. 115.

<sup>35</sup>

*Id.*

<sup>36</sup>

*See* Dkt. 114.

<sup>37</sup>

*Id.* ¶ 10.

<sup>38</sup>

Declaration of Joseph Mahan (Dkt. 116) ¶ 6.

ERC-20 and EOS Token purchasers as possible.”<sup>39</sup> These advertisements were posted on “mainstream websites including Google Display Network, Facebook, Reddit, Twitter, and Telegram” and “resulted in numerous cryptocurrency-focused publications, like Cointelegraph, Decrypt, and The Block Crypto, publishing the news on their platforms.”<sup>40</sup> In September 2020, Epiq launched a follow-up social media campaign and reached out to potential claimants who had begun the claims application process but not completed it, which, according to Epiq, resulted in additional claims.<sup>41</sup> Epiq “established and continues to maintain” a website devoted to the proposed settlement, which, as of October 29, 2021 had received 114,011 hits.<sup>42</sup> Epiq also monitored a mailbox and email address to which class members were instructed to send requests for exclusion. Epiq has not received any requests for exclusion to date<sup>43</sup> nor has the Court received any objections.

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<sup>39</sup>

*Id.* ¶ 7.

<sup>40</sup>

Supplemental Declaration of Joseph Mahan (Dkt. 130) ¶¶ 7-8.

<sup>41</sup>

*Id.* ¶ 9.

<sup>42</sup>

*Id.* ¶¶ 4-5.

<sup>43</sup>

*Id.* ¶ 7.

*Motion for Final Approval*

Lead Plaintiff now moves for final approval of the settlement agreement and for certification of the class<sup>44</sup> as well as for attorneys' fees and costs.<sup>45</sup> In advance of the hearing on the proposed settlement, the Court requested further information on three topics: Lead Counsel's costs associated with the case; Lead Plaintiff's contention that "the majority of EOS purchasers were foreign" and its assumption that "only 25 [percent] of [the] 900 million tokens [issued by Block.one] are likely eligible to recover as part of the Settlement agreement"; and Epiq's ability to confirm the identities of the proper claimants.<sup>46</sup> The Court made clear its concern that Lead Plaintiff might not be an "adequate class representative."<sup>47</sup> It requested "a detailed explanation" of Lead Plaintiff's assumption that the majority of class members were foreign and the "impact [of that assumption] on the settlement amount."<sup>48</sup> It instructed Lead Plaintiff to "address whether the information provided by claimants would be sufficient to identify how a purchase of EOS or ERC-20 was made . . . and whether that information would be sufficient to analyze where a transaction should be deemed foreign or domestic (*i.e.*, location of purchaser, location of validating node, etc.)."<sup>49</sup> Lead Plaintiff responded that the assumption was based primarily on the estimate contained in a June 2019 article published

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<sup>44</sup>

Dkt. 118.

<sup>45</sup>

Dkt. 122.

<sup>46</sup>

*See* Memorandum and Order (Dkt. 133) (quoting Lead Plaintiff's Memorandum in Support of Motion for Final Approval (Dkt. 119) at 19).

<sup>47</sup>

*Id.* ¶ 7.

<sup>48</sup>

*Id.* ¶ 6.

<sup>49</sup>

*Id.* ¶ 8.iii.

by the consulting firm Chappuis Halder (the “Chappuis Halder Article”) that 15.3 million of a total 42.2 million cryptocurrency traders worldwide are located in the United States.<sup>50</sup> Thus, Lead Plaintiff “considered in conducting the settlement negotiations and damages analysis that approximately 36 [percent] of trading in [B]lock.one tokens was domestic . . .”<sup>51</sup>

### *Discussion*

#### *The Reach of the Federal Securities Laws*

The indispensable predicate for consideration of this motion is an understanding of the geographical reach of the federal securities laws. So we begin by outlining the controlling principles.

According to the Supreme Court’s decision in *Morrison v. National Australia Bank Ltd.*<sup>52</sup> and its progeny, the “reach of U.S. securities law is presumptively limited to (1) ‘transactions in securities listed on domestic exchanges,’ and (2) ‘domestic transactions in other securities.’”<sup>53</sup> But the implications of those general principles for blockchain transactions are considerably less than clear. Which blockchain transactions are domestic and which are not remains a relatively novel question.

Regarding the first prong of the *Morrison* test, the SEC has advised, in the context of

<sup>50</sup>

Lead Plaintiff’s Letter Response (Dkt.134) at 8 and Ex. G (citing Patrick Bucquet, Marie Lermite, and Ally Jo, *How Many Active Crypto Traders Are There Across the Globe?*, C H A P P U I S H A L D E R (June 2019), available at [https://chappuishalder.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Publication\\_Crypto-traders-06-2019.pdf](https://chappuishalder.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Publication_Crypto-traders-06-2019.pdf) (last visited July 27, 2022)).

<sup>51</sup>

*Id.*

<sup>52</sup>

561 U.S. 243 (2010).

<sup>53</sup>

*In re Petrobras Sec.*, 862 F.3d 250, 262 (2d Cir. 2017) (quoting *Morrison*, 561 U.S. at 267).

online platforms for the purchase and sale of cryptocurrencies, that “a platform that offers trading of digital assets that are securities and operates as an ‘exchange,’ as defined by the federal securities laws, must register with the Commission as a national securities exchange or operate pursuant to an exemption from registration.”<sup>54</sup> At least one cryptocurrency exchange on which Block.one’s tokens were traded in the secondary market, Poloniex, was determined by the SEC to be a national securities exchange.<sup>55</sup> This means that investors who acquired ERC-20 or EOS tokens on a domestic exchange such as Poloniex could recover damages under the federal securities laws should the remainder of their requirements be met.

The application of the second prong of the *Morrison* test in this context is more complicated. It holds that “domestic transactions” in securities not listed on domestic exchanges also are covered by the securities laws. In *Absolute Activist Value Master Fund Ltd. v. Ficeto*,<sup>56</sup> the Second Circuit clarified that these transactions “are domestic if irrevocable liability is incurred or title passes within the United States.”<sup>57</sup>

Lead Plaintiff offers two main theories regarding how to determine whether a particular transaction that did not take place on a domestic exchange nevertheless was domestic. First, it contends that the location – or, perhaps, the nationality – of the token purchaser is relevant if not

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<sup>54</sup>

*In the Matter of Poloniex, LLC, Respondent*, Securities Act Rel. No. 92607, 2021 WL 3501307, at \*2 (SEC Aug. 9, 2021) (citing SEC. AND EXCH. COMM’N, *Report of Investigation Pursuant to Section 21(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934: The DAO* (Exchange Act Rel. No. 81207 (July 25, 2017) (the “DAO Report”)).

<sup>55</sup>

*Id.*

<sup>56</sup>

677 F.3d 60 (2d Cir. 2012).

<sup>57</sup>

677 F.3d at 67.

dispositive.<sup>58</sup> Second, Lead Plaintiff at times highlights the geographic location of network nodes as evidence of the situs of transactions on that blockchain. By this logic, it argues, all of the transactions verified by the network are domestic because a plurality of blockchain nodes were located in the United States.<sup>59</sup>

Lead Plaintiff's arguments correspond with theories put forth by two other courts regarding what "irrevocable liability" might mean as applied to blockchain transactions.

First, in *Barron v. Helbiz Inc.*,<sup>60</sup> a colleague in this district concluded that the situs of a blockchain transaction does not turn on the location of the nodes or servers that make up the blockchain because "Morrison dealt with the location of the change in the legal relationship between persons, not the electronic operations of creation, transport and delivery of the product."<sup>61</sup> Thus, that case held that the transaction there at issue occurred at plaintiff's location when "he accepted the offer and agreed to the contract of purchase."<sup>62</sup> That view, however, arguably is at odds with Second

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<sup>58</sup>

For example, Lead Plaintiff relied on the Chappuis Halder Article's statement that 36 percent of cryptocurrency traders are located in the United States to say that 36 percent of the transactions in ERC-20 and EOS tokens at issue in this case were domestic and covered by the securities laws. Dkt. 134 at 8 ("[W]e considered in conducting the settlement negotiations and damages analysis that approximately 36 [percent] of trading in [B]lock.one tokens was domestic based on the figure contained in the [A]rticle . . .").

<sup>59</sup>

*Id.* (noting that "the plurality of Ethereum nodes that verified U.S. persons' purchases from [B]lock.one are located in the U.S.").

<sup>60</sup>

No. 20-cv-4703 (LLS), 2021 WL 229609 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 22, 2021), *vacated and remanded on other grounds*, No. 21-278, 2021 WL 4519887 (2d Cir. Oct. 4, 2021).

<sup>61</sup>

*Id.*, at \*5-6.

<sup>62</sup>

*Id.*

Lead Plaintiff relies also on *SEC v. Traffic Monsoon*, 245 F. Supp. 3d 1275, 1296 (D. Utah 2017) *aff'd sub nom. SEC v. Scoville*, 913 F.3d 1204 (10th Cir. 2019) (applying the

Circuit cases holding that the purchaser’s location is not determinative of the situs of a transaction in non-blockchain transactions.<sup>63</sup> And at least one other court in this district has declined to conclude that a cryptocurrency exchange transaction was domestic based on plaintiffs’ allegation that they “bought tokens while located in the U.S. and that title passed in whole or in part over servers located in California that host [the exchange]’s website.”<sup>64</sup>

*Second*, in *In re Tezos Securities Litigation*,<sup>65</sup> the court concluded that all transactions on the Ethereum Blockchain were domestic under *Morrison* because each transaction “became irrevocable only after it was validated by a network of global ‘nodes’ clustered more densely in the United States than in any other country.”<sup>66</sup> But each blockchain transaction becomes irrevocable *for*

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“irrevocable liability” test articulated in *Absolute Activist*). The court there held that transactions in securities sold over the internet occur in *both* the location of the seller and the location of the buyer. The Court declines to adopt this reasoning for largely the same reasons it does not follow *Helbiz*.

<sup>63</sup>

*E.g.*, *In re Petrobras Sec.*, 862 F.3d at 262; *Myun-Uk Choi v. Tower Rsch. Cap. LLC*, 890 F.3d 60, 67-68 (2d Cir. 2018) (concluding that night-market trades on a Korean exchange, which were matched by the CME in the United States, were domestic transactions because the trades became irrevocable at the moment of matching); *Sullivan v. Barclays PLC*, No. 13-cv-2811 (PKC), 2017 WL 685570, at \*29 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 21, 2017) (holding that the mere statement that “plaintiffs are U.S. residents who engaged in LIFFE Euribor futures transactions through LIFFE Connect terminals located in the United States” was not sufficient to state a domestic transaction under the CEA under *Absolute Activist*).

<sup>64</sup>

*Anderson v. Binance*, No. 20-cv-2803 (ALC), 2022 WL 976824, at \*4 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 31, 2022), *appeal docketed*, No. 22-972 (2d Cir. May 2, 2022) (internal quotation marks omitted) (citing *City of Pontiac Policemen’s & Firemen’s Ret. Sys. v. UBSAG*, 752 F.3d 173, 187 (2d Cir. 2014)).

<sup>65</sup>

No. 17-cv-6779 (RS), 2018 WL 4293341 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 7, 2018).

<sup>66</sup>

*Id.* at \*8 (applying the “irrevocable liability” test articulated in *Absolute Activist*).

*the purchaser and seller* when the transaction has been cryptographically validated by a single node.<sup>67</sup> Other nodes subsequently validate the transaction before it becomes a permanent part of the blockchain, but that validation process lies outside of the transacting parties' control. As the Second Circuit explained in *Myum-Uk Choi*, “[w]hether the exchange can cancel or modify trades . . . says nothing about whether either trading party is free to revoke its error-free acceptance of a trade after matching.”<sup>68</sup> Accordingly, the locations of the other nodes on the blockchain that later may accept or reject the transaction does not properly bear on when and where “irrevocable liability” as between the purchaser and the seller is incurred.

In this Court’s view, a transaction by transaction approach seems appropriate to determine whether off-domestic exchange blockchain transactions are domestic or foreign under the second prong of *Morrison*. In general, “irrevocable liability” is incurred when the transaction has been verified by at least one individual node of the blockchain. Accordingly, the location of the node that verified the specific transaction at issue should control in this circuit under *Morrison*’s second prong as construed in *Absolute Activist*. Not only does this satisfy the *Absolute Activist* test, but it appears to be administrable as well because the location of the first node to validate a given transaction, the action which renders that transaction binding, appears to be identifiable. But the Court need not decide today which test to apply here because, as explained below, Lead Plaintiff has provided little to no information to the Court regarding the proportion of its transactions which were

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<sup>67</sup>

Pending Transactions (ETH), *Support*, BITCOIN.COM, <https://support.bitcoin.com/en/articles/5226275-pending-transactions-eth> (last visited July 12, 2022) (noting that Ethereum transactions which have not been verified by any node may be cancelled).

<sup>68</sup>

*Myum-Uk Choi*, 890 F.3d at 67-68.

domestic as compared to those of the absent class members. It has not made the showing required for the settlement class to be certified.

*Settlement Class Certification*

As suggested above, the Conditional Order of June 23, 2021 reflected the Court's determination that it likely would be able to certify the settlement class under Rules 23(a) and 23(b)(3).<sup>69</sup> On further reflection and a much fuller record, however, the Court has concluded that its expectation has not been met. In light of questions regarding the proportion of Lead Plaintiff's purchases of tokens which were domestic – and therefore covered by the securities laws and eligible for a damages award – compared to the proportions of domestic purchases by the absent class members, the Court now declines to certify the settlement class.

A necessary, albeit not sufficient, requirement for the certification of a class action like this is that all four of the prerequisites set out in Rule 23(a) – numerosity of class members, commonality of issues, typicality of class plaintiffs' claims, and adequacy of representation – be satisfied. In this case, the numerosity, commonality and typicality requirements plainly are met. The problem lies at least with adequacy of representation.

The adequacy inquiry requires courts to consider both "(i) whether the class representatives' claims conflict with those of the class and (ii) whether class counsel is qualified, experienced, and generally able to conduct the litigation."<sup>70</sup> The Court finds that the second

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Dkt. 115 ¶ 6.

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*In re Glob. Crossing Sec. & ERISA Litig.*, 225 F.R.D. 436, 452 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (citing *In re Oxford Health Plans, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 191 F.R.D. 369, 376 (S.D.N.Y. 2000); *In re the Drexel Burnham Lambert Grp., Inc.*, 960 F.2d 285, 291 (2d Cir. 1992); see also *Baffa v. Donaldson*,

requirement has been met. However – despite supplemental briefing and a hearing focused on the issue – the Court is not satisfied that Lead Plaintiff’s interests do not conflict with those of the absent class members on the issue of domestic versus foreign transactions.

A mere “variation between the interests of an absent class member and those of the class generally” will not necessarily preclude class certification.<sup>71</sup> A conflict of interest arises when “the class members [] have interests that are antagonistic to one another . . .”<sup>72</sup> Such antagonism may be present in this case because transactions in ERC-20 or EOS tokens that were domestic under *Morrison* may be eligible for damages but foreign transactions are not. This follows from the fact that Lead Plaintiff, in view of the proportion of its investments made in domestic versus foreign transactions, may have had an incentive to accept a lower settlement offer than would have been insisted upon by absent class members who purchased only or more predominantly in domestic transactions. To take a hypothetical example, if say 20 percent of Lead Plaintiff’s purchases were domestic, its interest in settling all claims for all purchasers, domestic and foreign, at a given aggregate price on terms that would compensate it with respect to *all* of its purchases, foreign as well as domestic, could well have been far greater than the interest of other class members who had made say 50 percent of their investments in domestic transactions. In other words, Lead Plaintiff had an incentive to take a bigger “haircut” on the aggregate settlement price than would have existed for class members who had higher proportions of domestic purchase. And the problem is structural. The Court

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<sup>71</sup> *Lufkin & Jenrette Sec. Corp.*, 222 F.3d 52, 60 (2d Cir. 2000).

<sup>72</sup> *Wolfert ex rel. Est. of Wolfert v. Transamerica Home First, Inc.*, 439 F.3d 165, 173 (2d Cir. 2006).

*Id.* (citing *In re Joint Eastern and Southern District Asbestos Litig.*, 78 F.3d 764, 778 (2d Cir. 1996) (quoting *In re Drexel Burnham Lambert Grp., Inc.*, 960 F.2d at 291)).

does not suggest that either the Lead Plaintiff or its counsel were guilty of any misfeasance.

Exactly which transactions are domestic and which are foreign of course is a merits question. But the facts available to the Court at this stage suggest both that the proportion of Lead Plaintiff's purchases of EOS tokens which are domestic may be lower than those of many absent class members, and the stipulation of settlement entered into by Lead Plaintiff thus to some extent may have "traded away" viable claims by absent class members in order to obtain a settlement acceptable to it.

Lead Plaintiff represented to the Court that "[b]ecause the majority of EOS purchasers were foreign and because the price of EOS fluctuated significantly during the Class Period, Lead Plaintiff and Lead Counsel estimate that only 25 [percent] of those 900 million tokens are likely eligible to recover . . ."<sup>73</sup> It based the assumption that the majority of EOS purchasers were foreign on the Chappuis Halder Article, which concluded that 36 percent of cryptocurrency traders are in the United States. There are several reasons to question whether it was reasonable for Lead Plaintiff to submit to such a steep haircut to the total value of its claims based on the estimate set forth in that article.

Class members purchased the relevant tokens through various pathways including (i) directly from Block.one in the ICO, (ii) in the secondary market on domestic exchanges, and (iii) in the secondary market via foreign exchanges. The Amended Complaint does not contemplate that class members may also have purchased ERC-20 or EOS tokens in the secondary market via peer-to-peer transactions or on decentralized exchanges, but it is quite likely that such purchases occurred. The 36 percent figure in the Chappuis Halder Article applies only to secondary market purchases on

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<sup>73</sup>

Dkt. 119 at 19.

centralized exchanges,<sup>74</sup> so by definition it does not address all of the relevant pathways. And, as discussed in greater detail above, an investor's location does not answer the question whether his or her purchases were domestic transactions. For example, the Chappuis Halder figure does not distinguish between domestic and foreign exchanges, which is critical in view of *Morrison*. Meanwhile, whether correctly or not, Lead Plaintiff contends that all purchases made directly from Block.one of ERC-20 in the ICO were domestic transactions because the contract for sale became irrevocable when the bid was received by Block.one's servers in the United States.<sup>75</sup> With this in mind, it does not logically follow that, because the Chappuis Halder Article says that 36 percent of cryptocurrency exchange traders are located in the U.S., Lead Plaintiff should operate on the assumption that "the majority of EOS purchasers were foreign" and therefore be willing to accept such a significant reduction to the total recovery of the class on this basis.

Lead Plaintiff did not purchase tokens directly from Block.one in the ICO. It asserts that, under the SEC's analysis in *In re Poloniex*, its trades in EOS tokens were both "domestic and foreign transactions" because it "traded EOS on both U.S.-based and foreign exchanges."<sup>76</sup> In the alternative, it argues that all of its trades were domestic, under the analyses in *In re Tezos* and *Helbiz*, "because CAOF is a U.S.-based entity that was physically located in the U.S. when it conducted the trades."<sup>77</sup> Lead Plaintiff's physical location while trading EOS, however, tells the Court little about

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Chappuis Halder Article at 2 ("Not that we focused on crypto investors only. We did not estimate the number of crypto users, meaning that we studied traders who are using Exchanges to trade at some point.").

<sup>75</sup>

Fairness Hearing Transcript (Dkt. 141) at 10:19-14:24.

<sup>76</sup>

Dkt. 134 at 9.

<sup>77</sup>

*Id.*

the situs of those transactions for purposes of *Morrison*. So the Court is left only with the knowledge that some of Lead Plaintiff's purchases were domestic and some were foreign. Even after the Court directed Lead Counsel's attention to the issue, the most it could say at the fairness hearing was that the percentage of Lead Plaintiff's purchases made on a domestic exchange was "less than 50 percent, but more than 25 percent."<sup>78</sup> The Court has no way to compare this estimate to the proportion of the absent class members' purchases that were domestic. And it does not escape the Court's notice that the Chappuis Halder Article's 36 percent figure falls neatly within that proffered range.

Lead Plaintiff correctly notes that "[t]he presence of foreign investors and/or foreign transactions is not a bar to certification of the Settlement Class or of approval of the Settlement."<sup>79</sup> Lead Plaintiff relies on *In re Petrobras Securities Litigation* for the proposition that "the Second Circuit permits settlement of 'entirely non-meritorious claims' so that 'defendants might buy global peace.'"<sup>80</sup> The issue here, however, is not that the parties seek to settle potentially non-meritorious claims based on foreign purchases of ERC-20 or EOS tokens along with claims based on domestic transactions. It is that absent class members who made domestic purchases only or who purchased a higher proportion of securities domestically than CAOF are not represented and had no say in the

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<sup>78</sup>

Dkt. 141 at 4:6-11.

<sup>79</sup>

Dkt. 134 (citing *In re Petrobras Sec. Litig.*, 317 F. Supp. 3d 858, 866 (S.D.N.Y. 2018), *aff'd*, 784 F. App'x 10 (2d Cir. 2019)).

<sup>80</sup>

*Id.* (internal citations omitted). *See also* *TBK Partners, Ltd. v. W. Union Corp.*, 675 F.2d 456, 460 (2d Cir. 1982) ("[I]n order to achieve a comprehensive settlement that would prevent the relitigation of settled questions at the core of a class action, a court may permit the release of a claim based on the identical factual predicate as that underlying the claims in the settled class action even though the claim was not presented and *might not have been presentable* in the class action."); *In re Am. Exp. Fin. Advisors Sec. Litig.*, 672 F.3d 113, 135 (2d Cir. 2011) ("The law is well established in this Circuit and others that class action releases may include claims not presented and *even those which could not have been presented*.").

amount by which the aggregate settlement payment was reduced to account for the inclusion of foreign purchase claims.

Judge Rakoff certified the *In re Petrobras* settlement class despite an objection on the basis that “Class Counsel agreed to a proposed settlement agreement that unfairly diluted the recovery of domestic-purchasing class members” by including both domestic and foreign purchasers.<sup>81</sup> But that case is distinguishable for at least three reasons.

*First*, there were three named plaintiffs in *In re Petrobras*, each of whom was represented by separate counsel. “[T]wo of those three named plaintiffs . . . ha[d] exclusively domestic claims,” and “neither objected to the equal treatment of [claimants whose transactions were foreign], even though these [named plaintiffs] . . . ha[d] no plausible reason to agree to disadvantageous settlement terms.”<sup>82</sup> Here, CAOF is the only named plaintiff and was solely responsible for negotiating the settlement.

*Second*, claimants whose transactions were foreign made up only approximately two percent of the settlement class,<sup>83</sup> so Judge Rakoff viewed as significant “the substantial administrative costs of differentiating between the comparatively small number of [foreign] claimants and the overwhelming majority of domestic claimants.”<sup>84</sup> In this case, Lead Plaintiff represents that a significantly larger proportion of claimants made foreign purchases, thus creating a larger dilution to

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<sup>81</sup>

*In re Petrobras*, 317 F. Supp. at 867.

<sup>82</sup>

*Id.* at 869-70.

<sup>83</sup>

*Id.* at 869 n.11.

<sup>84</sup>

*Id.* at 869.

the recovery of domestic class members.

*Third*, the settlement amount in *In re Petrobras* does not appear to have been reduced to account for the presence of foreign claims as Lead Plaintiff represents it was in this case. For these reasons, *In re Petrobras* does not support certification of the settlement class here.

The foregoing considerations alone warrant the conclusion that Lead Plaintiff has not carried its burden of establishing adequacy of representation. But there is an additional consideration as well.

The plan of allocation proposed here suggests another way in which Lead Plaintiff's apparent structural conflict has had a detrimental effect on absent class members. The parties have agreed, in essence, to divide the settlement fund equally among all claimants on a *pro rata* basis. Lead Plaintiff already has accepted a settlement offer that is 75 percent less than the total alleged loss to class members largely because of the presence of foreign purchases. For those class members who purchased tokens in domestic transactions, the settlement amount is in effect further reduced because, as members of the settlement class, claimants who made foreign purchases are eligible to collect on the same terms and therefore reduce the amount of the settlement pot available to domestic purchasers.

### *Conclusion*

This Court is entirely mindful of the adage that the law favors settlements. Indeed, it perhaps would blink reality to deny that the law sometimes may have a special place in its metaphorical heart for settlements of complicated cases that otherwise would be costly, time consuming, and difficult to resolve. And class actions serve an important and useful purpose as long as the overriding principle of fairness and the requirement of adequacy of representation are

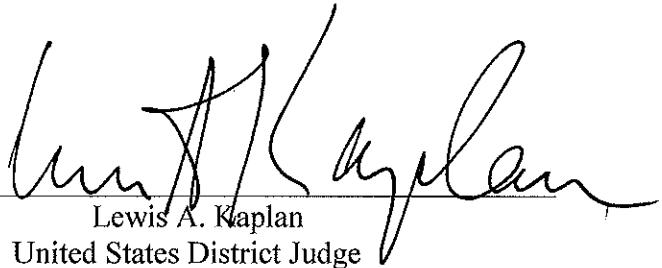
rigorously observed lest an individual class action become an instrument of inequity. That is why the burden of establishing the adequacy of representation in and overall fairness of a proposed class settlement is on the proponent.<sup>85</sup>

In this case, the Court has not been persuaded that the requirement of adequate representation has been satisfied. And it hastens to add that it implies no misconduct or criticism of the Lead Plaintiff or its experienced and well regarded Lead Counsel. The problem, as the Court already has noted, is a structural problem having roots in the unusual market that the case concerns.

For the foregoing reasons, Lead Plaintiffs' motions (a) for final approval of the proposed settlement, to certify the proposed settlement class, and to appoint Lead Plaintiff as class representative and Grant & Eisenhofer P.A. as class counsel (Dkt. 118), and (b) to award fees and costs to Lead Counsel and costs to Lead Plaintiff (Dkt. 122) are denied.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: August 13, 2022



Lewis A. Kaplan  
United States District Judge

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*Johnson v. Nextel Comm'ns Inc.*, 780 F.3d 128, 137 (2d Cir. 2015) (citing *Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 614 (1997)); *Brown v. Kelly*, 609 F.3d 467, 476 (2d Cir. 2010).